BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JANUARY. FEBRY. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—In the House this morning the Senate bill to fix the time of meeting of the next Congress came up and elicted considerable debate and was sharply contested at every step. The amendment of the Judiciary Committee, to strike out May and insert April, was adopted. Yeas 42; Nays 40. Before perfecting its title a motion was made to reconsider, on which a debate ensued. One very earnest speech was made against the passage of the bill and the matter is not yet disposed of. The debate on this subject made it apparent that the considered warmest friends of the Administration were opposed to the bill or the early meeting of the next Congress.

In the Senate, Semmes, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate the aggregate amount of the debt of the Confederate States on the 1st day of January, 1864; specifying the amount of funded debt, call certificates, interest bearing and non-interest bearing notes and notes below the denomination of five dollars. Adopted.

Bills were introduced to organize bodies of men to capture and destroy the enemy's property by land and sea, and offers compention for same, and to create the office of Ensign in the army. Both were referred to the Military Committee.

A resolution was adopted that the President inform the Senate at what time the Chief Collector of the war tax, for Louisiana, was appoint d and when and in what part of the State he entered upon his duties.

From East Tennessee—Longstreet after the Yankees.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 19.—There is but little doubt that the enemy intended by his recent demonstration to force Gen. Longstreet out of Tennessee by occupying the country capable of sustaining an army, in which, however, he wholly failed, in consequence of the promptness with which he was met by our troops; which he was evidently unprepared for, as has been shown by his rapid retreat. They are supposed to have withdrawn from Strawberry Plains, and the country, with the exception of the vicinity of Knoxville, will be once more freed from their presence. The loss on either side is slight. The federals removed seventy-five wounded from Dandridge. The enemy are retreating towards Knoxville rapidly, and are closely pursued by our cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Blakey, of the cavalry, was wounded; Col. Clarke, Hampton's Legion, killed; Lieut. Touchee, aide-de-camp to Gen. G. T. Anderson, badly wounded.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—Many of the three years' volunteers, whose term of service expires in the Spring, are re-enlisting for the war. A telegram from Dalton to day states that the officers and soldiers of Bates' division unanimously adopted a resolution agreeing to re-enlist for the war, determined never to lay down their arms until their homes are rescued from the enemy and the Confederacy permanently established among the nations of the earth.

At auction to-day Confederate 8 per cent. bonds, long dates, brought 118 to 119½ and interest; bonds fifteen million loan, coupon, 175; registered 161; cotton loan bonds 174 to 175.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 20.—Major Day, of Rucker's Legion, attacked a force of the enemy, 150 strong, near Big Spring, near Tazewell, yesterday, with 100 men, killing and wounding 6, capturing 3 lieutenants, 64 men, 70 horses, 6 wagons and teams and ambulances, and 50 stand arms.

Reported, on good authority, that the enemy's cavalry have crossed the river at Strawberry. Our cavalry still pursuing them. Large amount leather, flour and iron captured.

Brig. Gen. Vance, who had undertaken an expedition to Russellville from North Carolina, is reported to have been captured, together with 50 of his men, at that place.

More Yankees Captured.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—An official dispatch from Longstreet reports that Maj. G. W. Day, with one hundred men attacked one hundred and fifty Yankees at Big Spring, near Tazewell, on the 19th; killed and wounded 6, captured 3 Lieutenants and 64 privates, 67 horses, 50 stand of arms, 6 wagons and 1 ambulance.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—The bombardment of the city continues without abatement. No casualties reported. Position of fleet about as usual.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANguage, (144 pp., 18 mo.,) may be had at all Bookstores.

Price $3. One-third off to the trade.

GEORGE DUNN & CO.,
Jan 18-6t Richmond, Va.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1864. NO. 61.

OPINION IN EDINBURG CONCERNING OUR CAUSE.—By permission of a clergyman in Richmond, the *Central Presbyterian* has made the following extract from a letter just received from a friend in Edinburg. The position and intelligence of this gentleman entitles his statement to the utmost confidence. And if the public sentiment of Edinburg is so favorable to us, there is no reason to suspect it is much otherwise throughout the kingdom. He says:

"I earnestly hope that this horrible war will soon be at an end, and that it will end by the South gaining its independence; for it is a most monstrous doctrine that if nearly half a continent, which the South may be said to be, wishes to be its own master, the other half has the right to say no; and enforce its doctrine by fire and sword. Such is my view of the case; and those in this city, I may tell you, who are of the opposite opinion, are but few and far between. So few, I don't believe, were they all put together, they could fill a decent sized pew in a church. We have but one newspaper, too, that is the advocate of the North, and it does so only because it is under the inspiration of a near relative of the celebrated John Bright; and you know a little about his views on American affairs and politics."

THE FIRST KISS.—There are several ways to tell a story. Some genius has attempted to describe a young lady's sensation on receiving her first kiss. He makes her say, "the first time she was kissed she felt like a vase of roses swimming in honey and *eau de cologne*. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots, drawn by angels, shaded by honey suckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows."

Elizabeth Barrett Browning relates a similar episode in her life as follows:

First time he kissed me, he only kissed
The fingers of this hand wherewith I writ;
And ever since it grew more clear and white,
Slow to world greeting, quick with it. 'Oh list!'
When the angels speak. A ring of amethyst
I could not wear here plainer to my sight
Than that first kiss. The second passed in height
The first, and sought the forehead, and half missed,
Halting on my hair. Oh, beyond meed!
That was the cream of love, when love's on crown
With sanctifying sweetness did precede.
The third upon my lips was folded down,
In perfect purple state! since when, indeed,
I have been proud and said, 'My love, my own.'

And very stupidly told, too, according to our unpoetic notion. Sut Lovengood, with who e quaint sayings many of our Tennessee readers are familiar, explains the effect of a similar operation with a good deal more graphic truth, and fully as much poetry, as follows:

"I happened to pass next day: of course I stopped to enjoy a look at the tempter, as she was mighty lovin' to me. She put won arm around my neck and tuther wun whar the curcingle goes round the hess, tuck the inturn on me with her left foot, and gin me a kiss! Says she, 'Sutty, my love, I've got sumthin' for you—a new sensation!'—and I believed it, for I began to feel it already. My tose felt like as if minners war nibblin' at em'—a cold streak run up and down my back, like a lizzard with a turkey hen arter him in settin' time, and my stummick was hot and onsatisfied like!"

W. H. Lytle was a Federal Major-General, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. He died, in our opinion, in a bad cause, yet he has left a poem behind him which ought to live forever.

ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Ebbs the crimson life tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast;
Let thine arms, O Queen, support me,
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear,
Hearken to the great heart secrets,
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scared and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore,
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman,
Die the great Triumvir still.

Let not Cæsar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's hand that slew him,
'Twas his own that struck the blow,
Hear then pillowed on thy bosom,
Ere his star fades quite away,
Him who, drunk with thy care,
Madly threw a world away!

Should the base plebian rabble
Dare assail my fame at Rome,
Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home;
Seek her, say the Gods have told me,
Altars, augurs, circling wings,
That her blood with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
Glorious sorceress of the Nile,
Light the path to Stygian horrors,
With the splendor of thy smile.
Give this Cæsar crows and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn the Senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Hark the insulting foeman's cry;
They are coming—quick, my falchion!
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah! no more amid the battle
Shall my heart exulting swell,
Isis and Osiris guard thee,
Cleopatra! Rome! Farewell!

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$4 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$3@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAX-SEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$15
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 13, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarce; any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $10 to $12 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BOYS.

A GOOD WHITE BOY WANTED AT THIS OFfice, immediately, to sell the PROGRESS on the cars. Jan 21-tf

NOTICE!!

ALL PERSONS HAVING SUBSTITUTES IN THE army, living in the county of Wake, are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday next for the purpose of drawing resolutions for the benefit of the same. N. B. BAGWELL.
Jan 21-2t*

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silon H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

Bank of Lexington,
LEXINGTON, Dec. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 11th Jan., 1864.
Jan 16 1w C. F. LOWE, Cashier.

NEW SONGS.

"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS Shore," or answer to "Rock Me to Sleep," by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." Price $1 50.
"'Tis the March of the Southern Men," from a Scotch melody. Price $1 50.
"No One to Love," by W. B. Harvey. Price $1 50.
One half off to the trade.
GEO. DUNN & CO., Publishers.
Jan 19-6t Richmond, Va.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.
I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.
For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this receipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.
Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the Ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:
CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.
Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHIskey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 15-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER,
W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CRUTUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.
At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.
At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.
At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.
At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.
At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18 2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.
Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession. Jan 18-1w

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.
All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division, Hill's Corps, A. N. V.
GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary for State N. C.
GREENSBORO', N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.
The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLlin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.
Board per month, $150.
Children and servants, 75.
PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14-5w* Administrator.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Work: No. 60, No. 11, No. 0 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

GARDEN SEED WANTED

INTENDING TO HAVE A FINE GARDEN FOR THE benefit of the sick and convalescing soldiers under my care, I would be greatly obliged for contributions of garden seeds, particularly onion buttons. Those who are not able or disposed to give will be paid a liberal price. Please send by mail or express at my expense.
R. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in Charge Gen'l Hospital No. 7.
Jan 18-3t Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	23 50
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	60 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.
When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ord nance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven; Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J K Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 7 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 14-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. D. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to rent them.
Jan 14-td* J. S. AMIS.

FOR SALE.

A FEW SMALL STERLING BILLS.
Jan 14-6* JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all, save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the PROGRESS office.

Exempting Farmers.

From the proceedings in the Confederate House of Representatives, last Friday, we clip the following:

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, introduced a bill amendatory of the act to put an end to substitution, approved January 6th, 1864, so that the bill shall not apply to producers who, previous to January 1st, 1864, were engaged in raising subsistence for man.—The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The above mentioned bill, says the Petersburg *Express*, is an excellent one and ought to be passed immediately, without debate. Its wisdom is so apparent that the most stupid mind will recognize it. The injurious effects of the Act about substitutes is daily working mischief. Hundreds and thousands who have furnished substitutes, and who were busily and actively attending to the cultivation of their farms, and who were preparing, many of them, to enlarge their food crops this year, are now making arrangements for curtailing or discontinuing their agricultural operations, under the expectation of being placed in the army. We know of several cases of the kind in the adjoining counties. How important then is it, in view of this fact, in the light of which we can only see a largely diminished production at a crisis that demands the very heaviest, for Congress to pass Mr. Smith's bill without a day's delay. Its effect would be to prevent the threatened mischief and to insure a large supply of food, which will certainly be lost if the bill is not speedily enacted. All those farmers who are now about abandoning or limiting their crops, would if the bill was passed go to work and use all their efforts to raise as much as possible of every kind of food. This is the time for farmers to plant their crops, and the sooner, therefore, they are relieved by the bill we are noticing, the better for the country, the army and the Government.

Gen Robert Vance a Prisoner.

We regret to learn that Gen. Robert Vance is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Gov. Vance received a dispatch on yesterday, from Gen. Longstreet, dated Russellville, 19th, stating that the report that Gen. Vance was captured at Sevierville was thought to be true. Sevierville is in East Tennessee, not far from the North Carolina line, and between Greenville and Knoxville. There may be possibly some mistake in the matter, but we fear it is but too true. Gen. Vance was a gallant officer and a terror to the Yankees in East Tennessee, and his capture will prove a severe blow to us.

East Tennessee.

The news from East Tennessee is gratifying. Longstreet has driven the Yankees back to Knoxville and all the country north of that place is now clear of the enemy. If the authorities will only give Longstreet men and subsist his army he will take care of East Tennessee, and we hope that the proper authorities will see to it that he does not want for means to perform the work. Now is the time to clear East Tennessee before they have time to prepare for the spring campaign.

The Advance Safe.

The following dispatch was received here last night:

"WILMINGTON, Jan. 20—*Gov. Vance:* The steamer and lighters sent to assist the *Advance* have returned. No assistance needed. Ship upright and will be got off."

The above is from a State Agent and may be relied on.

DIED, in this city, on yesterday morning, of *amalgamation*, the *"State Journal"* newspaper. The concern was tenderly nursed and affectionately cared for by the stockholders and other "brethren," but the disease was deep-seated and nothing could save it. The proprietor we suppose will return to the North or to Europe, where more congenial associations may be found. His accouchers and pall-bearers have our tenderest sympathies.

Papers that have copied the scurrilous attacks of this concern, on decent men of this State, will please copy.

It is said Queen Victoria intends to abdicate the throne of England to take a second husband. And she will do it if she has made up her mind, for when once a woman determines to marry she would surrender all the thrones in the universe before she would be foiled. Hope she'll marry into a "good family."

N. C. TROOPS.—The troops known as Whitford's Battalion have been organized into a Regiment and will hereafter be known as the 67th Regiment N. C. Troops. The following are the field officers: Colonel, John N. Whitford; Lieut-Colonel, Rufus W. Wharton of 1st Battalion sharpshooters; Major, Edward Whitford.

The troops commanded by Col. J. W. Hinton; and Major Edwards in the Chowan country have been organized into the 68th Regiment N. C. Troops. The following are the field officers: Colonel, James W. Hinton; Lieut-Colonel, Edward C. Yellowley; Major, Joseph J. Edwards.

Lieut.-Col. George Wortham of Granville, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 50th Regiment, vice J. A. Washington, resigned, and Major John C. Van-book of Person, promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, vice, Wortham promoted.

Lieut.-Colonel John E. Brown, of Mecklenburg, has been promoted to be Colonel of the 42d Regiment N. C. Troops, vice, Gibbs, resigned, and Major Charles W. Bradshaw, of Davidson, has been promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice, Brown promoted.

Dr. Hoge has told us that to hail from the Confederate States is a passport in England, and to hail from the dominions of Abraham Lincoln a bar to "good society" in England. We are recognized, then, by the country, if not by the Government, as another and superior people. Let us be true to ourselves, and recognition by the Government will follow in due season—follow when the God that watches over our destinies deems it best for us.—*Exchange.*

All gas. England is quite as badly abolitionized and as fanatical on the negro question as Massachusetts; and even before the war a man from a slave-holding State could not mix with "good society" in that country without being insulted. Why try to keep up the miserable delusion that the "good society" of England sympathises with the cause of the Confederacy.

There is great scarcity of corn in some of the Western counties. A gentleman from Yadkin informed us on Tuesday that he had been down into South Carolina to buy corn for the suffering of his county, but he could not buy a bushel for Confederate money. He canvassed three districts and found an abundance to sell, but those who had it would not take "currency" for it. If the money of the government will not buy provisions and grain in South Carolina, what can we expect it to do elsewhere? We are glad to be able to say, however, that the people here generally take it.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The accommodation train going North, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, ran off the track on Tuesday morning, three miles north of Henderson. We learn that the engine was badly used up, the engineer rither badly hurt and the baggage car thrown off the track. We suppose the track is cleared before this time and the trains all running on their regular time.

Pork sold in this market yesterday morning at $2 75 per pound. This is high enough in all conscience, and we hope those who have a surplus will not go above these figures. The best test of loyalty now is for a man to sell what surplus provisions he can raise at reasonable prices.

A. M. Gorman, Esq., formerly the editor and proprietor of the *"Spirit of the Age,"* gives notice that he will start a daily paper in this city on Monday next. We shall be pleased to extend to, and receive from, Mr. Gorman, all the courtesies of the profession.

"John Happy," of the Southern *Confederacy*, is rather a good brick in his way, and gets off some very good things, but the ut-"Happy" efforts of some of the other "Gate City" papers to imitate John are rather oppressive.

The 16th Battalion of the guard for home defence has been ordered into service for three months, and were ordered to assemble at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on yesterday, the 20th.

PLOWS, PLOW POINTS, &c.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Shay, Williamson & Co., of this city, who are prepared to furnish plows, plow points, &c., of various descriptions.

Vice President Stephens is severely ill at his residence at Crawfordsville, Ga. He has not been to Richmond since the opening of the session of Congress.

TERRIBLE COLD AT THE NORTH.—The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 2d January says:

The sudden and unprecedented cold snap of Thursday night and yesterday was most disastrous in its effects upon all who were exposed to its power. We learn that at Camp Morton one guard was frozen to death, and seven more so badly injured by the frost that it is feared they will be disabled for life. At camp Carrington the soldiers suffered terribly. The guard was dismounted, and the fires had to be kept up all night to keep from freezing. As it was, many had their ears, noses and feet frosted. At the colored camp many of the men were injured, some with frozen ears and noses, which actually burst open with the cold. We heard of a great many injuries to persons who were in the open air. Some had their ears frozen in going a few squares, and we saw a brakesman on the cars with his nose frozen white as the snow. We fear this is not the end of these disasters. Last night was as cold as the one preceding, and it seems impossible for those in exposed situations to have escaped injury.

Small pox is spreading among the citizens of Danville. Two negroes have died of the disease. There seems to be no diminution of the number of deceased Yankees daily hauled out to the grave-yard. Large additional accommodations are being provided for them at the Small Pox Hospital.

PRETTY GOOD.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, offered a resolution inviting Major Gen. Breckinridge to a seat on the floor.

A member moved to add the name of Lieut. Gen. Hardee.

Others from the several States moved to include the names of Brigadier Generals Benning, Hoke, Quarles, S. R. Jones, Gregg, and others; when Mr. Hilton, of Florida, stated that there many *privates* in Richmond just as distinguished as some of the brigadiers, and he therefore moved to include them in the resolution.

Mr. Moore then asked leave to withdraw his resolution.

THE PRESS.

Some of our Congressmen are anxious to suppress all the newspapers and put those who conduct them in the army. Commenting on this strange infatuation an exchange says:

The mission of the press is a very noble one, and, in general, it has been nobly fulfilled.

Count its many services to mankind, and compare them with the services of every other existing institution, and it will be found that not one of them, not even the pulpit itself, has been more widely beneficial in its action and influence.

First of all, it has ever been the watchful guardian of the liberties of the people. In the broad light of knowledge which it diffuses through the land, tyranny, which loves the darkness, cannot exist. Hence it is, that one of the first steps which despots take, in their stride towards power, is its complete suppression, or the destruction of its freedom.

It has also been the reformer of innumerable abuses, and the author or suggester of countless improvements. It has built railways, opened ports, and founded charities. By means of the information which it has diffused among the people, it has elevated their character, humanized their sentiments, and refined their tastes. Sometimes familiarizing science, sometimes expounding ethics, now defending religion, and now discussing politics, or collecting news, it has ministered to every interest, and co-operated in every lofty aim of a christianized society.

The history of what the Confederate press has achieved during this war would alone fill a volume. In the beginning of the contest it aroused the spirit of volunteering, and since that time it has furthered every public and every private plan for the benefit of the army and the country. Without its assistance the former would have been only half fed and clothed and the latter left in almost utter darkness as to its own fortunes and prospects.

Such is the institution which our panic-stricken and unwise legislators would destroy, for the sake of the few men who could be withdrawn from it for the field.

There are forty-one daily newspapers in the Confederacy, and upon each of which an average of fifteen men are employed. Of these, not less than two hundred are exempted on other grounds than their capacity as editors or printers. Little more than four hundred are left as subjects of conscription.

The presence of so small a force in the field would not be felt for a moment. It would scarcely be sufficient to turn the tide of fortune in a skirmish. On the other hand, its absence from the business in which it is at present occupied would be a public misfortune, and would be regretted from one end of the Confederacy to the other. Every interest would suffer, and to a degree which a people who have never known what it is to have every avenue of information closed upon them cannot conceive.

It may be said, that it is not the end of the measure to abolish newspapers altogether. No, the journals are to be continued by detailed soldiers, subject to the will of the Government. We need not inform our readers how this scheme would completely deprive the press of its independence, and, consequently, of its usefulness. What editor, under the circumstances, would dare to point out a single abuse, or question a single act of the administration. And what sort of a guardian of the public liberty would he be, whose utterance could be sealed at a moment by the touch of a bayonet.

We know that it has been charged against the press, that it has occasionally done harm to the cause by imprudent revelations. It is our conviction, however, that the press, on the whole, has been remarkably prudent during this war; and, certainly, whatever objectionable information it may have occasionally publiished, it has never given half so much comfort to the enemy, as the memorial which probably suggested the wholesale measure under discussion. That memorial, over the signature of General Hardee and other officers of high rank, furnished the public of both North and South with such a description of the state of our armies, as no editor would have permitted, of his own accord, to appear in his columns.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

We doubt not but the immense number of shells being thrown into Charleston has played sad havoc with the lower part of the city. We copy the following account of the progress of the siege from the *Mercury* of the 18th:

Since our last issue the bombardment of the city has progressed without intermission and with increased violence. One hundred and forty-one shells were thrown up to five o'clock Friday afternoon. From that time until five o'clock Saturday morning the number of shells thrown was one hundred and eighty-nine. On Saturday, up to forty-five minutes past eight in the evening, the enemy fired one hundred and forty-one shots. The damage caused by this severe fire, as usual, has been comparatively trifling. The only casualty of which we heard was one man slightly wounded.

In reviewing the operations of the week, we find that from Monday morning to Saturday night, inclusive, the enemy has fired one thousand and eighty-four shots at the city. About dark last evening the firing was very heavy, and it still continues as we go to press. Our batteries have joined their hoarse voices in the general *melee* of heavy artillery, and keep up a brisk return fire. The Yankees on Morris Island are still busily at work upon the glacis at Battery Gregg, and are hauling ammunition to that post and to Cumming's Point.

The enemy's naval movements are, perhaps, worth nothing. On Saturday a propeller steamer from the bar was seen going northward; also a river steamer, laden with troops and having two barges in tow, also going northward. The destination of these vessels is not known. Probably the troops they contained were despatched to make a reconnoisance at some point along the coast. The huge and powerful steam frigate *Wabash* has left this port. A small (sailing) sloop-of-war now occupies her place. We learn that there has been an increase in the number of vessels in Stono Bay. A despatch from Hardeeville brings trustworthy intelligence that the enemy's river steamers and tugs are busy, plying between St. Helena and Hilton Head.

All goes well at Fort Sumter. On Friday last Private G. W. Duncan, of Co. E, 27th S. C. V., died suddenly at that post, of congestion of the lungs and brain fever. Also a negro, from the same cause.

The Northern papers contain some interesting accounts from Charleston. The latest statements of their correspondents represent that "block by block that city is being reduced to ashes; and by a process as steadily inexorable as that by which Gillmore humbled Pulaski and Sumter." The gasconade statement proceeds to claim that "the rebels killed in attempting to retain a foothold on the ruins of Sumter, amount in numbers, to the destruction of at least as many as the entire rebel gerrison once in ten days."

The official report of the attack of our land force on the ship-of-war *Marblehead* in Stono River, however, exhibits a less flattering result. It closes by remarking that "we were struck thirty times, every shot passing through the ship or masts, and covering the deck with splinters and blood." . . . "This is the severest fight experienced since the taking of Port Royal. Our proportion of killed and wounded is one in twelve."

The *Marblehead* was a first class war steamer, bearing ten guns of the heaviest calibre—mostly 11-inch rifled cannon.

A new Woolen Factory will be put in operation in [illegible]

THE CABINET.

The *Examiner* is decidedly in favor of a change of Cabinet officers. That paper in its issue of Thursday says:

The reader will find in our present impression the report made to the Senate by its Committee, on the Bill limiting the official term of Secretaries to two years, unless again confirmed by the approbation of the Senate. It is long, but the real importance of this matter to the nation, compels the attention. Here, at last, is a door of relief from our greatest danger and worst evil. Few, indeed none, are not satisfied, that several of the Departments are managed by weak and incompetent hands, and that many of the chief calamities which afflict us, have their sole origin in that fact. A reign of mediocrity was inaugurated at Montgomery, in the days when the most prominent persons in and around the government utterly disbelieved in the possible contingency of a great war. It has been continued to this hour, and promises a duration equal to that of the Confederacy, if this or some similar measure cannot command the votes of Congress. Winking over the incompetency of those who have the management of several vital portions of our affairs, will not save them from ruin; shutting of eyes will do no good. Patriotic denials of imbecility, which exists, and patriotic declarations of confidence, which does not exist, might possibly have been the proper thing so long as no remedy was visible; but they are not less wicked than stupid now, when the remedy is found and is offered. This is the opportunity, the only opportunity, to amend a bad regime. Once it was hoped that the conscience, and self-respect, of the gentlemen, who have been proven, by the unquestionable facts—by the palpable and complete failure of the affairs entrusted to their conduct—to have been incapable of performing what they wished, and what was justly expected by their country men, —would have induced them to withdraw. Once it was hoped that the common sense of a representative chief would have removed those with whom the nation was, with reason, dissatisfied. But neither of these things has come to pass. The Secretaries are insensible—the Chief is impervious to public opinion, or he feels it only enough to arouse his animosism. At any rate, they keep their seats, and will continue to keep them, until the good steed falls, unless Congress can give him relief. This bill puts a term on mismanagement. The approbation of the Senate, required by the Constitution, shall no longer be a legal fiction, or given like the ring in marriage, for better or for worse. It is an alteration of the actual law—not the Constitution—to which the Departments owe their existence. It may do good and can do no harm. It will be opposed only by those who would be retired from office by its operation, and those who upheld them in their mismanagement. Those who oppose the law approve the present cabinet, its finance, its navy, its diplomacy. Of these there will be some, and they will make speeches against it of the kind called "constitutional arguments"—arguments which lawyers can always make on any side of any subject. But on the constitutionality of the proposed bill, it is superfluous to say a word in a journal which prints Mr. Semmes' report.

YANKEE STATESMEN ON PRESERVING THE UNION BY FORCE.

Everybody at the North is now for war to preserve the Union. The North now is crazy from their partial successes. The matured and deliberately expressed sentiments of her statesmen on a great political question, should certainly outweigh the mad ravings of fanaticism. The "Metropolitan *Record*," a paper published in New York, is bringing the war-makers to judgment and trying their own testimony. We extract a portion of the evidence, and cannot see how the guilty criminals can hold up their heads and look upon the frightful record. The *Record* says:

It was never intended by the Fathers of the Republic that the Union should be held together by force, and Alexander Hamilton, in speaking upon the subject, made use of the following memorable words:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"The coercion of States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hazard a civil war? Can any reasonable man be well disposed towards a government that makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword."

But it is not only the language the framers of the Constitution that is in evidence against the present sanguinary policy of the Administration. It is their acts. When frequent attempts were made to commit the Convention to coercive measures, every resolution that was presented for that purpose was laid on the table, and never taken therefrom. No men are more thoroughly conversant with these facts than Mr. Seward, the present Secretary of State, Mr. Everett, Mr. Dickinson, and a number of other vigorous prosecution of the war men. It so happens that we have their own testimony on the subject. Mr. Seward acknowledged it in a letter to Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, before the war broke out. In that letter he said:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"The Federal government could not reduce the seceded States to obedience by conquest, even though he (the President) was disposed to question the proposition. But, in fact, he continues, the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government could have the right to subject disaffected or insurrectionary States. The Federal Republican system of ours is, of all forms of government, the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor."

We will not stop to criticise the language in which this admission is clothed, but merely desire to show how absurd it is of Mr. Seward to state that "only an imperial or despotic government could have the right to subjugate disaffected or revolutionary States." Does that right exist in a government because it is "imperial or despotic?" If this proposition be granted, then it must be admitted that the Administration have long since established their claim to the exercise of that "right," by the conversion of the government into a despotism.

So much for Mr. Seward. Now let us see what Mr. Edward Everett has to say in regard to the matter. In his letter of acceptance of the Union nomination for the Vice Presidency, in 1860, he expressed himself as follows:

EDWARD EVERETT.

"The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all Republican governments is the consent of the governed, how much more does a union of co-equal sovereign States require as its basis the harmony of its members, and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions."

As for Mr. Dickinson, another prominent war man, he has put himself on record in the following emphatic language:

DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

"No amount of force can ever maintain the Union," and "that all paper laws we have and the strength, forces and power of the Constitution. The army and navy, the national legislature, and the Executive power of the government, are powerless to a single purpose."

The simple fact is this, that a monstrous deception has been practiced upon the people by their so-called political leaders, by the men whom they elevated to high political positions, and who enjoyed their fullest trust and confidence. It is about time the fraud was exposed, that the mask was torn off, and the features which mark this unnatural strife, this fratricidal conflict, were exposed to the view of the whole world in all their hideous deformity.

In 1807—a year memorable in the history of American policy, as well as for great deeds of valor in Europe—Bonaparte determined to dethrone the kings of Spain and Portugal, and extend his dominion over their territory. The two kingdoms were soon overrun by the French armies, though the first victories were with the Spaniards, as they have been with the Confederates. Lord Wellington, who was made commander-in-chief of the Spanish and Portuguese forces, with the few English troops that had been sent to their assistance, adopted the "Fabian policy." He would fight and fall back—retreat and fortify. When opportunities were favorable, he would strike an offensive blow. Watching the chances closely, he finally snatched the Spanish capital from the hands of the French and then fortified it. But when the French began to concentrate their forces against him at Madrid, Wellington fell back to Portugal. Early in the following year, he assumed the offensive, gained the decisive battle of Victoria, and, ere the campaign closed, drove the French across the Pyrenees, after they had occupied Spain nearly six years.

The Confederates have won battle after battle, apparently to no purpose. Yet these may have been necessary. They may teach us the value of conservatism in politics, and enforce a practical recognition of the fact that God rules no less among men than amid "the armies of Heaven"—that society is of God, and not of man, and that it is perilous to substitute Reason for Revelation. When we shall have become prepared for peace, a decisive battle, similar to that of Victoria, or Waterloo, or Runnimede, or Bannockburn, or Yorktown, will be fought, and in all probability ere the roses of June, '64, shall have faded, we will witness the Northern horde fleeing across the Blue Ridge and over the Ohio. What a day of jubilee and national thanksgiving that will be!—*Columbus Sun.*

HOARDING.—"Things are scarce." Yes, but not so scarce as producers would have you believe. The Government wanted to buy bacon in Georgia, none to be had. Sugar was offered in exchange, and bacon was found in Vicksburg after the surrender of the garrison on the 4th of July for the want of something to eat.

The fact is, there is such a thing as hoarding.—Hence an artificial scarcity; hence high prices; hence a salary of $1500 a year barely pays day-board, leaving nothing for room rent, fuel, lights, clothes, taxes, doctor's bills and other incidentals. Hoarding! Could a human being hoard the necessaries of life when his fellow men are struggling for existence? They say so. They say salt was hoarded last spring and will be again next fall. They say farmers are hoarding their flour this moment, and compelling poor people to pay $45 and $50 a barrel for flour, when they might get it for $25, if the wheat were sent to the mills. They say there is a man in this city who has upwards of a hundred hogsheads of sugar hoarded away.—They say there is plenty of flour hoarded in cellars and garrets. They say that these merciless auctioneers can always find somewhere "a friend" has a few barrels of flour to dole out, as prices continue to rise. Every rise in sugar brings out a few more barrels from the secret and inexaustible store house of his mysterious "friend," who allows the auctioneer only his "commission."

In the English dictionary will be found a word of talismanic power, to which we advise our readers to turn in this time of trouble.

The word is, DISGORGE.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—The Charleston *Mercury* is pleased to see a decided improvement in the tone of this body, and a disposition to represent the views and feelings of the constituencies.

We trust the people will be furnished with some insight into the conduct of their Representatives, and will be allowed to judge of the wisdom or folly with which their affairs are conducted in this important branch of the Government.

Our readers will perceive a desire to infuse vigor into the different departments of the Government by giving voice to the public opinion of the Southern people in praise and in censure. Hitherto a false delicacy has existed, which sacrificed the lives and property of the country, and endangered the cause, to a mawkish sentiment and factious harmony. A Spartan youth, we are told allowed a fox concealed under his garment to tear out his bowels rather than expose his possession of the animal. We have patiently, and without remonstrance, submitted to feebleness and incompetency in the highest and most important offices in the Government, and consequent worthlessness prevading whole departments. The House, we see, is pushing investigations into prevalent evil and their causes. Let Congress sift these matters through competent men, and expose incapacity. Then the life and vigor proper to a Republican Confederacy will be likely to be developed, and the right men be put in the right places. The people are waking.

A DANDY GENERAL.—Under the title of "Refinement of the Campaign," the London *Telegraph* thus notices a present to that elegant roue and scamp, Dan Sickles:

Refinement has been extended to the campaign, and the same Republican impatience to secure for all ranks the distinctions granted in Europe only to the few, is enabling even the ordinary general officer to vie with the most potent imperial commander. The carriage with which the ladies of New York have recently supplied Gen. Sickles for his campaigning purposes, is in itself a very *bijou* of war-engines. An English landau, Americanized, with a dicky for two orderlies, movable coach-box, and a bright lantern within; the carriage combines in its interior the drawing-room, official bureau, dressing-room, kitchen and all. Thus the gallant general—illustrious in history for once refusing to drink the health of Queen Victoria—goes to war like a true knight errant, equipped by the host of ladies whose cavalier he is. With the means of campaigning on the most epicurean conditions, he may write home to the war department dispatches recounting the victories which he ought to have made, aided in his lucubrations by the golden light and rosy reflex of the gift and of the memories which accompany it.

CONDITION OF NORTH MISSISSIPPI.—The people are all, with but few exception, true to the South. Our money is worth more in that section than elsewhere in the Confederacy, being about ten for one in gold. You can buy pork within eight miles of Memphis for 45 cents in Confederate Treasury notes, and there is not a single house in North Mississippi, that we were in, that the host or hostess would charge an immoderate price, and the majority of them will not receive a cent from a Confederate soldier. It may be said it was not so some time since. That may be, but it is so now; the people are redeeming themselves from past shortcomings. The neutral ground, i. e., the territory lying between Hernando and Memphis, claimed by the Yankees, is filled with deserters from both armies, who have banded together in many instances to rob friend or foe. Robberies are of frequent occurrence, and it is not safe for quiet citizens [illegible] especially if they have money.—